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was that INMARSAT would move too quickly before they were in a position to pose a challenge to the US lead. By guaranteeing US participation in INMARSAT, the Europeans insured that the US would not develop its own third generation maritime satellite, and at the same time gained sufficient time to further develop their own capabilities.

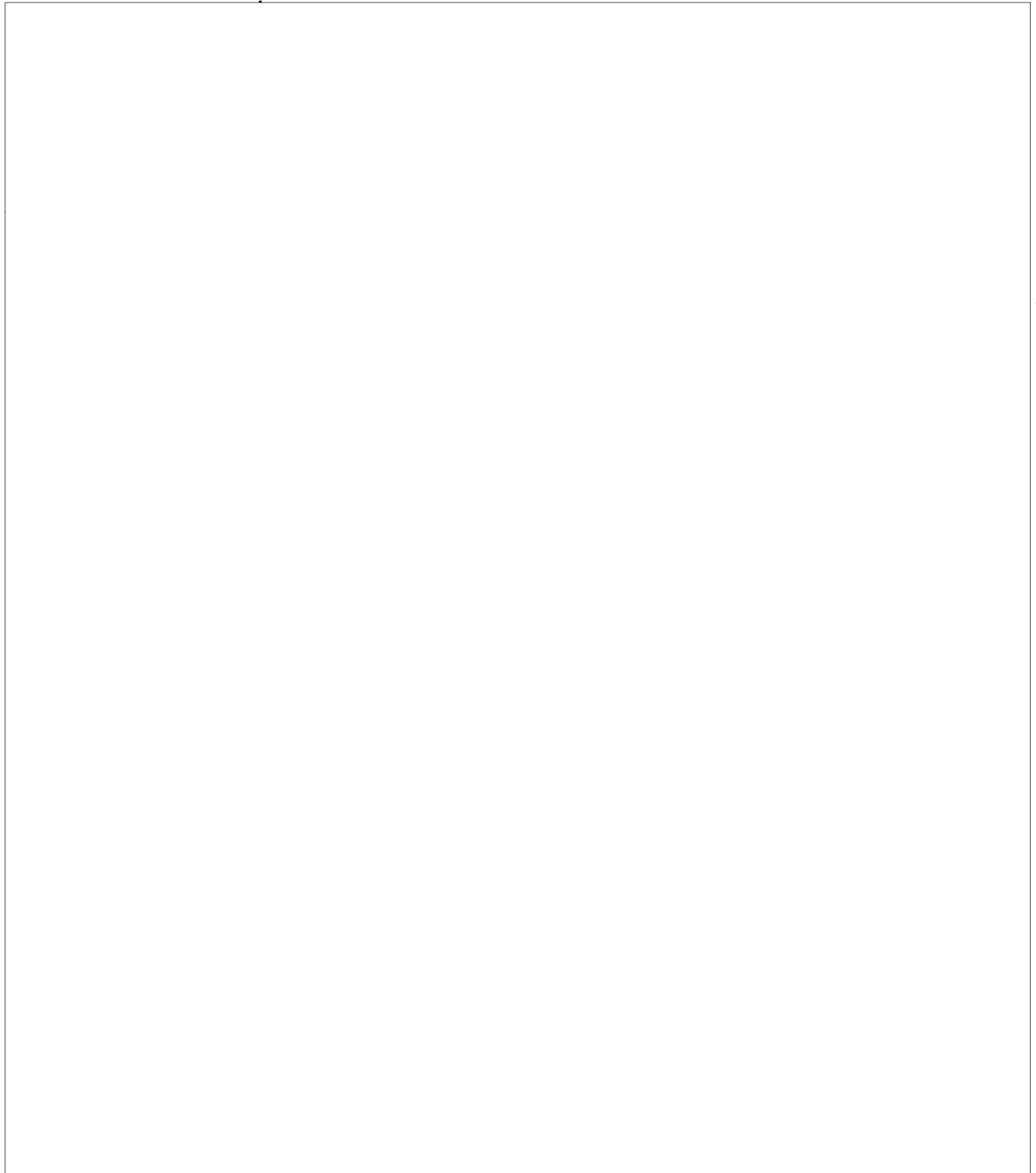
4. Some of the more influential figures at the Conference included J Bousse, Plenipotentiary Minister, Foreign Office, Belgium, whom the US found to be very helpful. The Canadian representative, J S Stanford, Director, Legal Advisory Division, Department of External Affairs, did well as chairman of Committee I responsible for The Convention. He was patient to a fault, and tried hard to accommodate the US without appearing to be too cozy. M P Louet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, France, assumed the customary French position in opposition to US interests, but not vehemently so. The US fought for restricted rights to technology in opposition to the European, and particularly French, preferences for a more open policy. The compromise agreed upon tended to be more in line with the US position.
5. The West German representative, J Jaenicke, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, recognized the need for US participation, and went out of his way to be friendly; as chairman of one of the committees, he was not above recessing meetings to permit the US time to gather more support on potentially close votes. S J Barrett, Head, Science and Technology Department; Foreign and Commonwealth Office, was newly appointed to head the UK delegation; he proved to be more flexible and accommodating than his predecessor. He was willing to support the US on those issues the US considered important to insure its participation in INMARSAT. H H M Sondall, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and an alternate delegate from the Netherlands, very often acted as a spokesman for European caucuses, and a contact point for the US. He is a straightforward individual, objective, and aware of the larger issues at stake.
6. F Seversted, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway, a highly regarded international lawyer, very often obstructed progress. He has his own theories about international law and organizations. He was not so much anti-US as inflexible and impractical, insisting that his own ideas be adopted by the Conference. At one time, he had served as the spokesman for the Europeans, but was replaced by Sondall. The Europeans still turned to him, however, on matters pertaining to liabilities, settlement of disputes, and arbitration.
7. The Swedish delegation tended to stand in opposition to the US on such political matters as the rights of the less developed countries and also voted against the US on a number of political issues. J C Montgomery, Deputy Commissioner, Maritime Affairs, Liberia, was quite supportive of the US position. The Liberians are members of the Group of 77, which consists of the less developed countries, and Montgomery often served as a vehicle for communicating US views to the Group.
8. A Kolesnitchenko, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Merchant Marine, USSR, emphasized the need for close cooperation between the US and the USSR. The Europeans at one time had hoped to work with the USSR against the US, but the Soviets apparently wished to deal with the US as an equal rather than as part of a European collective. Their outward approach was very accommodating towards the US position, more so than the US had been towards them.

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COUNTRY International

DCD REPORT NO. [redacted]

SUBJECT International Conference on the
Establishment of an International
Maritime Satellite System/
Resolution of Outstanding Issues/
Key Personalities

DATE DISTR. 12 APR 1976

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1. The International Conference on the Establishment of an International Maritime Satellite System (INMARSAT) was held in February 1976, in London, UK. The Conference succeeded in resolving all major outstanding issues but one, that of the maximum voting strength any one member may hold in the INMARSAT Council. The issue was debated between the USSR and US participants, with the US holding the position that a ceiling was meaningless because no one member was likely to dominate the organization. The Soviets refused to move from their position that a 20 percent ceiling should be written into the organization's charter. The US countered with a preference for a 30 percent ceiling, to cover the early period of formation when the US would play a more significant role, but was willing to compromise at 25 percent. The Soviet delegation was not empowered to agree to such a compromise, and could locate no one in Moscow to grant them this authority because of the preoccupation in the USSR with the 25th Party Congress, nor could it accept the UK compromise of eliminating the voting ceiling altogether. The Soviets are expected to accept the 25 percent ceiling at the next Conference to be held later in 1976, at which time the agreements will be signed.
2. The progress made at the Conference was attributable to a change in West European attitudes on two issues. The Europeans always have had difficulty accepting the US practice of naming a private company as the designated entity to an international organization whose members, for the most part, had named government bodies as designated entities. In accepting a private firm as the designated entity from the US, the Europeans assured US participation.
3. The second factor that influenced the Europeans to be more compromising was their realization that INMARSAT would not be operational until the third generation of US maritime satellites was ready for service. At one time, the Europeans had been interested in an early agreement on INMARSAT, because it coincided with their efforts to launch their version of the maritime satellite, MAROTS. They have had technical difficulties with MAROTS, however, and their concern at the Conference

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